

$Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$ ,  $Z_4$ , and  $Z_5$  while changing a measurement mode of the impedance measurer 120.

[0188] In operation 1220, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the first mode as illustrated in FIG. 15. Also, the impedance measurer 120 may measure the first impedance value  $Z_1$  under the first mode. The impedance measurer 120 may measure the first impedance value  $Z_1$  by measuring a voltage by using the voltmeter 124.

[0189] In operation 1230, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the second mode as illustrated in FIG. 16. Also, the impedance measurer 120 may measure the second impedance value  $Z_2$  while operating according to the second mode. According to the second mode, a 3-point measurement may be performed with the first electrode 110a not being used for impedance measurement.

[0190] In operation 1240, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the third mode as illustrated in FIG. 17. Also, the impedance measurer 120 may measure the third impedance value  $Z_3$  according to the third mode. According to the third mode, a 3-point measurement may be performed with the second electrode 110b not being used for impedance measurement.

[0191] In operation 1250, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the fourth mode as illustrated in FIG. 18. Also, the impedance measurer 120 may measure the fourth impedance value  $Z_4$  according to the fourth mode. According to the fourth mode, a 3-point measurement may be performed with the third electrode 110c not being used for impedance measurement.

[0192] In operation 1260, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the fifth mode as illustrated in FIG. 19. Also, the impedance measurer 120 may measure the fifth impedance value  $Z_5$  according to the fifth mode. According to the fifth mode, a 3-point measurement may be performed with the fourth electrode 110d not being used for impedance measurement.

[0193] In operation 1270, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may obtain the bio impedance  $Z_m$  from the first to fifth impedance values  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$ ,  $Z_4$ , and  $Z_5$  and the internal impedance  $Z_s$  of the current source 122. The bio impedance obtainer 140 may calculate  $Z_{c1}$ ,  $Z_{c2}$ ,  $Z_{c3}$ ,  $Z_{c4}$ , and  $Z_m$  by simultaneously solving Equations 10 to 14, and even when values of  $Z_{c1}$ ,  $Z_{c2}$ ,  $Z_{c3}$ , and  $Z_{c4}$  are not known or not calculated, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may calculate  $Z_m$ . Also, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may output the bio impedance value  $Z_m$  by using a lookup table instead of directly calculating the bio impedance value  $Z_m$ .

[0194] FIG. 29 is a flowchart illustrating a method of measuring a bio signal according to an exemplary embodiment.

[0195] Referring to FIG. 29, the impedance measurer 120 may measure not only a voltage between the electrodes 110b and 110c but also a current amount supplied to the electrode unit 110 under each mode. Also, the first and second impedance values  $Z_{4P}$  and  $Z_{2P}$  may be determined by taking into account not only a voltage  $V_m$  measured by the voltmeter 124 but also a current  $I_1$  measured by the amperemeter 125 according to each mode.

[0196] Hereinafter, respective operations of FIG. 29 are described with reference to FIGS. 20 to 23.

[0197] In operation 1310, the electrodes are positioned to contact a surface of the examinee.

[0198] In operation 1320, the mode controller 130 may switch the impedance measurer 120 to the first mode as illustrated in FIG. 20.

[0199] In operation 1330, the amperemeter 125 of the impedance measurer 120 may measure a current amount  $I_1$  supplied to the electrode unit 110. The amperemeter 125 may measure the current amount  $I_1$ , thereby reflecting a change of the current amount  $I_1$  supplied to the electrode unit 110 due to the internal impedance  $Z_s$  of the current source 122 while obtaining the bio impedance  $Z_m$ .

[0200] In operation 1340, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may determine the first impedance value  $Z_{4P}$  from a voltage  $V_m$  and the current  $I_1$  measured according to the first mode. The bio impedance obtainer 140 may determine the first impedance value  $Z_{4P}$  by using the CPU 141 as illustrated in FIG. 22. As illustrated in FIG. 23, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may include the first impedance determiner 145a that determines the first impedance value  $Z_{4P}$ .

[0201] In operation 1350, the mode controller 130 switches the impedance measurer 120 to the second mode as illustrated in FIG. 21.

[0202] In operation 1360, the amperemeter 125 of the impedance measurer 120 may measure a current amount  $I_1$  supplied to the electrode unit 110. The amperemeter 125 may measure the current amount  $I_1$ , thereby reflecting a change of the current amount  $I_1$  supplied to the electrode unit 110 due to the internal impedance  $Z_s$  of the current source 122 while obtaining the bio impedance  $Z_m$ .

[0203] In operation 1370, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may determine the second impedance value  $Z_{2P}$  from a voltage  $V_m$  and the current  $I_1$  measured according to the second mode. The bio impedance obtainer 140 may determine the second impedance value  $Z_{2P}$  by using the CPU 141 as illustrated in FIG. 22. As illustrated in FIG. 23, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may include the second impedance determiner 145b that determines the second impedance value  $Z_{2P}$ .

[0204] In operation 1380, the bio impedance obtainer 140 may obtain the bio impedance  $Z_m$  from the first and second impedance values  $Z_{4P}$  and  $Z_{2P}$ . In this case, the bio impedance  $Z_m$  may be obtained from a result obtained by simultaneously solving Equations 1 and 2. Since a current change by the internal impedance  $Z_s$  of the current source 122 has already been taken into account in the process of determining the first and second impedance values  $Z_{4P}$  and  $Z_{2P}$ , the bio impedance obtainer 140 may obtain the bio impedance  $Z_m$  even without using the internal impedance value  $Z_s$ .

[0205] In the above description, the apparatus and method of measuring a bio signal according to the exemplary embodiments have been described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 29.

[0206] The apparatus for measuring a bio signal according to the exemplary embodiments may measure the bio impedance regardless of contact impedance.

[0207] Also, the apparatus for measuring a bio signal according to the exemplary embodiments may measure the bio impedance by using an electrode having a small size.

[0208] Also, the apparatus for measuring a bio signal according to the exemplary embodiments may improve the accuracy of a bio impedance measurement value by taking into account the internal impedance of the current source.

[0209] The apparatus according to the present exemplary embodiments may include a processor, a memory for storing program data and executing the stored program data, a